

Yanks Cross Seine; Toulon Entered

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WEATHER

Considerable
Cloudiness,
Same Temperature

Daily Worker

★
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'BIG 3' IN ACCORD AS PARLEY OPENS



Welcome to Parley: Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet ambassador to the U. S. and chairman of his country's delegation to the postwar security conference which opened yesterday at Dumbarton Oaks, is greeted on his arrival in Washington by Edward Stettinius Jr., Undersecretary of State and head of the American delegation.

U.S., Soviet, British Stress Use Of Force, Equality of Nations

By ADAM LAPIN
Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—In an old Georgian mansion surrounded by oaks and willow trees, representatives of the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain met today to lay the foundation of lasting peace among nations.

The job before the statesmen, experts and military men who gathered for their first formal session in the music room of Dumbarton Oaks is to draft the outlines of an international organization to prevent war and aggression.

It was clear right from the start, from the opening address by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and from the responses by Soviet Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko and Sir Alexander Cadogan, head of the British delegation, that the conference starts with substantial agreement.

Hull, Gromyko and Cadogan agreed on the urgent need for an international security organization, and all three agreed that the new organization should have the power and the armed force to preserve peace.

Prior to the Dumbarton Oaks conference, Hull revealed, the participating nations had already exchanged and studied memoranda with proposals for the setup of the necessary international organization.



CORDELL HULL

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS

With these memoranda for a basis, the three delegations will start tomorrow morning to arrive at a mutually acceptable plan.

Then Chinese representatives will meet with the British delegation headed by Cadogan and with the American group led by Under-Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

Later this year a more inclusive United Nations conference will be held, presumably to give the international security organization its official start.

Despite bitter attacks from the Hearst and McCormick-Patterson newspaper chains and from GOP presidential candidate Tom Dewey, the conference started in an atmosphere of quiet confidence and optimism.

Hull countered the efforts to smear the conference because it will meet behind closed doors by announcing that as soon as possible the conclusions "will be made available to the peoples of our countries and of all countries for public study and debate."

In all three speeches there was at least an indirect reply to Dewey's attempt to wreck the conference by charging that it was all a plot to destroy the small nations of Europe.

EQUALITY OF NATIONS

Hull said that the "principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, irrespective of size and strength, as partners in a system of order under law, must constitute the foundation of any future international organization for the maintenance of peace and security."

Cadogan declared that "no one wishes to impose a great power dictatorship on the rest of the world; but it is obvious that unless the great powers are united in aim and ready to assume and fulfill loyally their obligations, no machine for constructing peace, no matter how per-

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Soviets Cut Nazi Railroad Line Defending Warsaw

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State AFL President Raps George Bill

N. Y. Federation Executive Council
Endorses Roosevelt for Reelection

—See Page 2

FDR Assails Nelson Trip Rumors

Holds Speculation on Mission to China
By WPB Chief Is Disservice to Nation

—See Back Page

State AFL Head Raps George Bill; Executive Body Endorses FDR

By Dorothy Loeb

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The proposed George bill on reconversion was condemned as a "slap in the face of the millions of war workers," today by Thomas A. Murray, president of the State Federation of Labor as the Federation's 81st annual convention got under way at Hotel Syracuse. Murray, in a pro-Roosevelt speech to the 1,100 delegates representing 1,500,000 AFL members, called for national labor action to spend passage of the Kilgore-Murray reconversion measure whose defeat in the Senate he laid to an "alliance of those who have always been enemies of labor."

He condemned the racial incitement which provoked the recent transit strike in Philadelphia and described it as a "disgrace."

Murray's references to President Roosevelt brought down the House. The response left little doubt that the State Federation executive decision to recommend endorsement of a fourth term will be received with acclaim by the convention.

NO DISSSENT

The executive council's decision was announced last night by William Goff, Federation vice president at a state Culinary Alliance meeting. There were said to have been no dissents and but three absences. The form of the endorsement has not yet been made public but the act is significant since the Federation endorsed Lieut. Gov. Joe R. Hanley, Republican, last year and the GOP has been pressing to break down the Federation's long time pro-Roosevelt stand.

The reception delegates gave FDR was in marked contrast to that accorded Gov. Dewey. A Dewey message was read in silence. He had declined to attend, pleading pressure of business. His message contained little concrete except a reminder that he opposes federal unemployment protection for workers laid off due to the change over from war to peace production. This he conveyed by an appeal for a "way" to handle peace problems that "provides not doles but jobs for all."

Today's opening session heard state legislative leaders and George Meany, AFL national secretary-treasurer. Meany made a vigorous demand for upward revision of the Little Steel formula as a prerequisite for the type of purchasing power that will guarantee jobs for all.

MUST BE WON

Murray reviewed recent United Nations gains on the battlefields, but warned that victory was still to be won. To speed that victory, the Federation renews its no-strike pledge, strives for increased production and fights discrimination, he said. In this connection, he mentioned the Philadelphia strike.

"Without mercy we must stamp out those who see to split our ranks by setting Negro against white, and Christian against Jew," Murray asserted.

"I point to the recent costly transit strike in Philadelphia, a disgrace to those involved. Obviously, it was inspired by one of the (anti-labor) groups I have mentioned to destroy public confidence and faith in organized labor."

Several passages in Murray's prepared text referred directly to the Roosevelt administration.

The Federation "will continue to fight to achieve" the unconditional surrender "set as our objective by our commander-in-chief, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and other gifted leaders of the United Nations," he said.

In a further reference, his speech said that the Federation executive council's platform "advocates unqualified support of the present federal administration's proposal to promote and maintain peace and to guarantee justice for all people."

PLANNING ESSENTIAL

Murray called also for concrete state and national planning now

for full employment. Planning currently is "too much in the discussion stage and too little in the stage where it is ready for execution," he declared.

He said the George reconversion bill, which denies federal benefits to those unemployed, "makes a cynical and pointless mockery of the hopes of our fighting men."

Like the council platform, adopted this morning, Murray advocated continued price and rent control, lifting restrictions on manpower and wages at the end of the war, an extensive slum clearance and low income housing program, extension of unemployment insurance, repeal of the Smith-Connally law, and development of the Port of New York as stimulus to postwar commerce.

Military victories now being won were made possible by the courage and ingenuity of fighting men and by the "production miracles" of those on the home front, Meany told the convention.

Winning guarantees now of postwar employment is labor's No. 1 problem after producing for victory, he said. He hailed the GI bill of rights passed June 23, as "progress" but complained that most discussion so far was aimed at "alleviating the human misery" arising from failure to provide jobs rather than positive action to be sure there is employment.

Capacity production, he said, will in the main depend on the domestic market which, in turn, depends on increased purchasing power. He advocated immediate upward revision of the Little Steel formula as a means of maintaining take-home pay, after production hours are cut back to a 40-hour week.

JOINT EFFORTS

He made repeated references to joint CIO-AFL efforts to win revision of the formula on the basis of the increases in the cost of living, and urged all AFL affiliates to intensify efforts behind the campaign.

Other speakers today included Assembly Speaker Oswald D. Buck, Lieutenant Governor Joe Hanley, Sen. Benjamin Feinberg, president of the State Senate, Irving M. Ives, Assembly Majority Leader and Sen. John J. Dunnigan, Senate minority leader.



Because he refused to aid the Hitlerite invaders of his native town, Chateaudun, this French patriot's hands were chopped off at the wrists by the conquerors. A sympathetic American soldier stands by.

Big 3 Key to Security, Says Soviet Journal

MOSCOW, Aug. 21 (UP).—On the occasion of the opening of the Dumbarton Oaks conference, the authoritative trade union organ, War and the Working Class, today editorially reiterated the Soviet thesis

for international security: "The chief responsibility for enduring peace must be assumed by those countries whose power insures victory against the aggressor in the present war."

Urging implementation by the conference of the declaration of Moscow, the editorial said: "The time has come for concrete shaping of an international organization for security based on the principles of the Moscow Declaration."

"The key to the success of this cause is continued collaboration by the great peace-loving powers such as characterize present military cooperation," it added.

Asserting that victory will be

made possible only as a result of the close fighting union of the USSR, Britain and the United States, the editorial asked:

"Isn't it clear that the interests of the United Nations demand that the results of the war strengthen this coalition of the three great powers even after the war?"

"Can peace-loving nations expect an enduring peace unless there is certain agreement, at least concerning basic postwar tasks, between Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States?"

In this connection another article, by Prof. Boris Stein, former ambassador to Rome, urged complete understanding now and after the war by the three main victors in order

Typo Union To Work For Unity

By HARRY FAINARU

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 21.—A call for a united labor movement to meet postwar problems was the kernel of the addresses delivered to the 87th annual convention of the International Typographical Union here.

Woodruff Randolph, ITU president expressed the hope "that this convention may carry some word of the need of cooperation and tolerance to the labor movement as a whole through the delegates to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor... if we are to survive the type of pressure that is to be exerted upon us when this war is over."

Oscar Johnson, president of the Kent County CIO Council, in greetings to the ITU convention cited the friendly relations that the CIO of Kent County maintains with the AFL. "Why shouldn't we," he asked. "We only have one thing in common, that is, the winning of the war, and see to it that we are on the job."

FRIENDLY RELATIONS

"I only hope," Johnson concluded, "we can continue to hold friendly relations with the AFL not only in prosecuting this war, but also continue on through until we have won the peace."

John Reid, secretary of the Michigan Federation of Labor, warmly greeted the recent reaffiliation of the ITU to the AFL.

"Unless labor decides to unify and work together, we are going to have the same kind of a fight we had in 1920," he warned.

The most Rev. Frances H. Haas, bishop of the Grand Rapids Catholic diocese, called for national unity and for international cooperation.

"If we wish to banish war from the earth," said Bishop Haas, "we must find a substitute and accept that substitute."

"That substitute in rough outline is world organization, created by the free nations of the world, vested in them with necessary police powers to maintain peace and order."

To avoid mistakes which ruined the League of Nations when the United States abandoned the League and Britain and France couldn't agree on a common plan of European settlement.

The editorial in War and the Working Class stressed that "bitter experience has proved that international security is unachievable and inconceivable without the close and effective collaboration of all peace-loving nations, small and great."

Maintain Peace With Force, Hull Tells Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

fectly constructed, will in practice work.

"On the other hand," he added, "even Hitler has surely learned by now, what we have ourselves known, that it is not by riding roughshod over the smaller powers that the vital interests of the larger can in the long run best be protected."

Cadogan suggested that the problem is to give each of the participating nations "responsibilities commensurate with its power."

SOVIET ASSURANCE

Gromyko slapped down rumors about the attitude of the Soviet Union towards small nations by stating emphatically the new security organization will include all the United Nations "big and small," and will be based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all freedom-loving countries.

At the same time Gromyko declared that responsibility for the new international organizations rests especially on "the nations which bear the main brunt of the

present war, and which possess the necessary resources and power to maintain peace and security."

It was generally agreed that one of the knotty problems facing the conference—a problem complicated by the way in which the lesser powers were manipulated in the League of Nations—is the place of the small nations in the new international organization.

But it was evident even on the basis of the preliminary public discussion today that there is considerable agreement on this problem and that it is by no means an insuperable stumbling block.

Outstanding in the speeches of Hull, Gromyko and Cadogan was the overwhelming importance which they attached on behalf of their governments to the task of maintaining peace once victory is won in this war.

"It is our task here to help lay the foundations upon which, after victory, peace, freedom and a growing prosperity may be built for generations to come," Hull said.

Hull declared that "lessons of earlier disunity and weakness should be indelibly stamped upon the minds and hearts of this generation and of generations to come."

"So should the lessons of unity and its resultant strength achieved by the United Nations in this war."

"Unity for common action toward common good and against common peril is the sole effective method by which, in time of peace, the nations which love peace can assure for themselves security and orderly progress, with freedom and justice."

There was no pussyfooting by any of the three great powers on the need for force to prevent aggression.

Hull said that "force must be available promptly," in adequate measure, and with certainty."

Gromyko said that "it is not enough to have the mere desire to apply force against aggressors but that it is absolutely necessary to have resources with the aid of which aggression could be prevented or

suppressed and international order maintained."

FORCE AGAINST AGGRESSION

Cadogan said that in distinction to the widespread aversion to force in 1919 there is now a "much more widespread conviction that it is only by the victors remaining both strong and united that peace can be preserved."

There was a reservation in Cadogan's speech to the effect that the British delegations "is recruited from the humble official level" and that the talks must therefore be "exploratory and noncommittal."

Dewey's sniping at the conference, Gerald L. K. Smith breezed into town and promptly denounced the Dumbarton Oaks meeting. He called John Foster Dulles, Dewey's foreign policy spokesman, an "international lawyer," and demanded that Hull meet with some "good nationalist" such as himself, Sen. Reynolds of North Carolina or Col. Robert McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune.

Yanks Cross Seine, Set New Trap; Cut Nazi Rail Defending Warsaw

LONDON, Aug. 21 (UP).—Soviet tank, infantry and artillery forces today cracked the main Nazi defense line northeast of Warsaw as they swept forward to the Warsaw-Belostok railroad in a drive to outflank the Polish capital on the north.

Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's First White Russian Army, smashing ahead under cover of hundreds of planes, seized more than 50 towns and settlements northeast of Praga, Warsaw's industrial eastern borough, as they battled through a network of great fortifications.

The Germans, desperately attempting to halt the Soviet advance and prevent a sweep north of the Vistula River, northwest of the embattled capital, had laid their defenses along the Warsaw-Belostok railroad. In advances of one to two miles, Rokossovsky's troops cut the railroad over a 14-mile stretch between Tluszcz, 18 miles northeast of Praga, and Lochow, 32 miles north-east.

All German attacks against the advancing Red Army were thrown back, Moscow's operational war bulletin said.

Red Army positions on the Sandomierz bridgehead further south also were improved, Moscow said. It was revealed that the final liquidation of trapped Nazi troops north of Sandomierz had cost the Germans 12,000 men killed. The larger part of the group had refused to surrender. Prisoners totaled 1,550, Moscow said.

On the Baltic front, Moscow announced that Red Army troops had evacuated Tukums, 33 miles east of Riga, confirming German reports that attacking enemy troops had broken open the Red Army encirclement of Nazi troops trapped in Latvia and Estonia.

Evacuation was carried out under orders of the Soviet High Command, Moscow said.

Germans also were attacking north and southwest of the Lithuanian rail hub of Siauliai, but these thrusts were being thrown back, and other Soviet Baltic troops were gaining in their westward drive to Riga and in Estonia.

Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko's Second Baltic Army, sweeping eastward toward Riga against stiffening German resistance, captured Gostini, north of Krustpils, and several other towns and settlements.

In Estonia, more than 30 towns and settlements were seized south-east and south of the university and rail town of Tartu, while Soviet naval forces sank four Nazi torpedo boats in Narva Bay to the north, and captured the commander of the Sixth German Torpedo Boat Flotilla.

More than 206 Nazi tanks were destroyed on the eastern front, Moscow said, boosting to 1,465 an eight-day total.

Forrestal in High Praise of Eisenhower

GENERAL EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 21 (UP).—Secretary of Navy James V. Forrestal came away from a conference with General Eisenhower today "tremendously impressed" with the spirit of cooperation the supreme commander has fostered among the British and Americans and their Allies.

"What he has done in the way of resolution between us and the British—and all our Allies—is a great example for the rest of the world," Forrestal said at a brief press conference.

The Secretary came here after watching landings in southern France.

He left this morning to visit Cherbourg.

ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, London, Aug. 21 (UP).—As Gen. Sir B. Montgomery declared that the "end of the war is in sight," American forces swept behind the Seine on both sides of Paris today in drives pointed at two of the final barriers to victory—the robot bomb

coast in the Pas de Calais and the west wall of the Reich itself. An unconfirmed report by the Swiss radio said that a third American armored spearhead had driven 110 miles south of the Loire and passed through Angoulême, 100 miles from Bordeaux and 200 miles from the Spanish border, without meeting German opposition.

The first great hurdle in the battle of the west—the German Seventh Army—has been cleared with a "definite, complete and decisive" victory over that army, Montgomery said, and any of its units which escape the Allies will "not be in fit condition to fight again for months."

The Seventh Army was fast disappearing as Allied forces plucked 25,000 prisoners from the Normandy pocket, hammered thousands of other Nazis into submission with a ring of artillery fire and pushed the whole upper section of the front toward the Seine.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's U. S. Third Army threw a bridgehead over the Seine in the Mantes-Gassicourt area 30 miles above Paris and quickly built it into a substantial springboard from which to outflank Rouen and nip off any Nazis who had crossed the stream.

The Seine is 150 yards wide in the Mantes area. The bridgehead marked the closest Allied land approach yet to the Pas de Calais department 90 miles to the northwest, where the Germans have concentrated most of the launching slides for the robot bombs that rain night and day death on England.

Southeast of Paris, the Yanks were reported to have sent strong reconnaissance vanguards over the Seine in the area between Corbeil and Fontainebleau—less than 100 miles from the German Saar.

Headquarters correspondents were told that when the full extent of the operation south and southeast of Paris can be disclosed, "News of great importance can be revealed."

Simultaneously, Stockholm dispatches said that 100,000 workers of the German Todt construction organization were feverishly reconditioning the never tested "Siegfried Line" or west wall, restoring electric and water facilities, building new emplacements and strengthening underground bunkers. Civilian populations in the area of the fortifications were reported being evacuated.

Still another American column was reported spearheading far east of Orleans in mid-France, reaching the area of Montargis, 40 miles beyond Orleans and about 200 miles from the Reich border.

whether it was an accident that the Republican governor of Pennsylvania, in the greatest emergency to face the state, said and did nothing to help end the tie-up. Let him find an alibi for the Republican Mayor of Philadelphia who refused police protection to employees who tried to operate.

"Maybe he has the inside dope on the management of the Philadelphia Transportation Co. and can explain the mystery of this company, which broke every legitimate strike in the past, suddenly becoming so lenient in this phony stoppage as to permit the ring-leaders the free use of the depots and unhampered access to the telephone system and other facilities to carry out this putsch. Perhaps he knows why the company ordered services to discontinue on routes that kept operating despite the conspirators."



Jeep-riding Yanks, among the first to enter the French city of Orleans, pause to pay homage to the great French martyr, at the damaged base of her statue. It was in this city that the Maid of Orleans won her great victory.

French Veterans Battle Nazis Through Streets of Toulon

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Rome, Aug. 21 (UP).—Veteran French troops, covered by big guns of Allied battleships and cruisers, battled the trapped Germans through the streets of besieged Toulon tonight.

As three Franco-American spearheads descended on Marseille, one reaching to within eight miles of that second city of France.

American troops on the northern side of the 150-mile front seized the town of Pertuis on the far bank of the Durance River, where Maquis had already surrounded the German garrison and swept through mountains and forests to the Asse River at a point 34 miles north of Toulon in a 24-mile thrust.

Headquarters disclosed that Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Franco-American 7th Army had overrun 14 towns and two mountains in the past 24 hours and swelled its bag of prisoners in the week-old invasion to 14,000, including Maj. Gen. Hans Schubert, third Nazi general to surrender.

The French, in their first individual operation on home soil since the fall of France more than four years ago, hammered into Toulon from the north and west Sunday night after breaking through powerful German fortifications ringing the ancient port, many of which were shattered Sunday morning by a 14,000-shell bombardment from two battleships and two cruisers.

Another French column slashing toward the gates of Toulon from the east reduced the German strongholds of Hotel de Golf, nine miles from Toulon, and Mont Redon, seven miles northeast of the city, and opened the way for a three-way squeeze on the German

garrison now pinned to the Mediterranean.

TOULON OUTLETS CUT

The last Nazi avenue of escape westward from Toulon was cut by the French when they knifed into the western suburb of Les Routes near the naval arsenal and brought a narrow secondary coastal highway to Marseille under direct assault. Other French smashed into Toulon through the suburbs of Les Quatre Chemins and Valboudrin.

The main Toulon escape road, highway No. 8 known as the Corniche road, was severed by a French flanking column which swung down west of Toulon to

capture the highway town of Le Beausset, five miles northwest of Toulon and drive a wedge to within four miles of the Mediterranean.

The frontal breakthrough into Toulon was made when the French seized Le-Revest-Les-Eaux, two miles above Toulon, and nearby Fonte Caume.

Headquarters announced that the British cruisers Aurora and Black Prince and the French battleship Lorraine and cruisers Emile Bertoin and Le Fantasque participated in Sunday's naval assault on the harbor.

A few German batteries retaliated and German E-boats roared out at night in an attempt to sink the attackers. One E-boat was sunk and one was set afire and driven ashore.

TWU on Radio Answers False Innuendo About Phila. Strike

Secretary-treasurer Douglas MacMahon of the Transport Workers Union yesterday delivered a reply over Station WWRL to news commentator Meade Davidson of that station who on Aug. 7 insinuated that the Philadelphia race strike was called by the TWU.

Davidson either "knew better" or was ignorant to "a point of not even reading a newspaper," MacMahon charged, as he described how a company union, beaten by the TWU, engineered the strike while the TWU worked to get the men back on the jobs only to have them turned back by the company.

"Why did not Mr. Davidson tell

his audience that thousands of employees of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit system reported for work every day during the tie-up but were turned away?" asked MacMahon. "Or that three attempts to resume operations on Aug. 2, 3 and 5 had successful beginnings but were defeated because the company union agents prevented a resumption of service? The workers were so eager to return to their jobs that normal service was restored many hours before the time set by Major General Philip Hayes, who was in charge of operation by the War Department."

"Let Mr. Davidson explain

War Ballot Pace Is Rising; Later Deadline Sought

By MAX GORDON

New York state war ballot authorities reported yesterday a heavy increase in the number of applications for state ballots received in the past few days. The average number received is about 25,000 daily while the total is now about 265,000. The increase is attributed to the work of the War Department in seeing to it that each soldier receives an application for a state ballot. The state authorities say 90 percent of the applications received are on federal forms.

Even if this 25,000 daily average should be maintained, however, only about two-thirds of the eligible soldiers will have applied for ballots by the time the first day for sending the ballots out rolls around. That day is Sept. 7.

PROBLEM STILL AHEAD

Receipt of ballot applications is only one phase of the problem of getting the soldiers to vote, according to Kathleen McNerny Fahy executive secretary of the Citizens Nonpartisan Committee for the Servicemen's Vote. The second problem is to get the ballot to the soldier and back in time to have it counted, which in New York is Nov. 3.

The chances are that under New York law a large proportion of New York's soldier vote will be unable to get their ballots back in the 57 days between Sept. 7 and Nov. 3, Mrs. Fahy claimed. She based her claim on the fact that there is large scale shifting of soldiers today, and it takes time to forward the ballots to them. New York is one of three states that has so early a deadline for receipt of the ballots. The other two are the polltax states of Virginia and Texas.

SEEK LATER DEADLINE

The Citizens Non-Partisan Committee is now pressing for an amendment to the state law, by special session of the State Legislature, which would advance the date for receiving the soldiers' vote from Nov. 3 to Dec. 10. It is also demanding that merchant marine, USO and Red Cross workers, and other civilian engaged in war work overseas be allowed to vote by absentee ballot.

The Committee is initiating a drive, national in scope, to amend the federal soldier vote law so as to allow states to accept the federal ballot where state ballots are unavailable even if they failed to do so by July 15, the deadline set by the original war ballot law.

It is working to establish contacts particularly with movements in such states as Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri and others

whose governors have not accepted the use of a federal ballot. If the federal ballot were accepted by New York, those who failed to receive a state ballot by Oct. 1 would be permitted a federal ballot. This would ensure their receipt in New York in time to be counted.

SENATE BILL DUE SOON

A bill to amend the federal war ballot law along the lines indicated is scheduled to be introduced in the Senate within the next few days.

Mrs. Fahy also voiced support yesterday to the letter to all Democratic County chairmen sent by State Democratic Chairman Paul E. Fitzpatrick, in which he urged the setting up of special service vote committees in every election district in the state.

Fitzpatrick called upon all election district committeemen and women and election inspectors to immediately organize a large and active enough committee to canvass every district. He suggested that they invite the aid of members of the veterans' organizations, the League of Women Voters and all other organizations and individuals "interested in this patriotic endeavor" to help.

Truman Affirms Stand on Kimmel

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 21 (UP).—Sen. Harry S. Truman (D-Mo.), in answer to Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel's criticism of a recent magazine article which Truman wrote, said today that "every statement I made in my article in Collier's was correct."

He referred to Kimmel's denial of the Democratic vice presidential nominee's implication that he and Maj. Gen. Walter Shore were not on speaking terms at the time of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Truman returned to his home in Independence, Mo., today.

"Every statement I made in my article in Collier's was correct," Truman said. "I have no desire, no intention, of entering into a personal controversy with anyone, but I am certain from the information at my command not only will the court martial when held bear out every statement I made but even more."

News Capsules

Insurance from Heaven

While sadly viewing the ruins of their fire swept farm home, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson—an elderly couple—were approached by a stranger who handed them \$100 and walked away saying, "Just consider that it came from the Lord."

A survey by military representatives revealed that U. S. servicemen and women have definite ideas about they want in their Christmas boxes—their wishes vary according to the part of the world in which they are fighting. Some of them want photographs of family and home, cigarette lighters, sun glasses, wool swimming trunks. Sheer stockings, zippers "good elastic girdles," dainty lingerie, baby pins and cosmetics are among the presents that our service women would like.

The drowning of a 10-month-

old baby, Gerald Joegers, was caused by his two-year-old sister, Anita, placing a stopper in the bath tub in which the mother had left the tap running.

In case you had thought of getting out the woollens you might as well put the idea away for awhile because the old weatherman says things are going to warm up again. He doesn't predict a heat wave, but the temperature will get up around 85 tomorrow.

Frank Higgins, an 18-year-old seaman attached to the submarine base at Groton, Conn., was found criminally responsible for the death of Ida Elizabeth Sienna, 23, of Portland, who was raped and strangled Aug. 3, at Old Lyme. Higgins was said to have met the girl at Sound View, a shore resort, where she had come to spend her vacation.



Lily Pons, Metropolitan Opera star, and Andre Kostelanetz, CBS conductor, are photographed in Teheran with their USO-Camp Show group. In this now famous city they gave a concert for high military officials of 30 Allied Nations and presented Red Army songs for Russian troops. Left to right, Captain Rene Daudon, Philadelphia; Carolyn Gray, pianist; Lily Pons; Andre Kostelanetz; T/3 Frank McDonald, Boston, Mass.; Frank Versaci, flutist; and CWO Lawrence M. Ness, leader of the Army band which toured with the troupe. Standing, left, is Capt. Edward J. Gaumont, Oak Park, Ill.; and at right, Major Jack C. Schoo, Detroit, Mich.

Lily Pons, Kostelanetz Back Home, Say GI's Are Best Audience

By LOLA PAINE

Lily Pons, Metropolitan Opera star and Andre Kostelanetz, CBS conductor, told a press conference at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday that the GI audience is the best in the world. In fact, they can't wait to get overseas again to do their part in boosting soldier morale.

Suntanned and hearty after a 25,000 mile journey through the Middle East, the Persian Gulf, Command, Africa and the Italian front, the stars—Mr. and Mrs. in private life—told how performing for the GI's boosted their own morale too.

"It is for me the most wonderful thing I ever did in my life," the diminutive Miss Pons said. "I am dissatisfied not to be with the boys now. When you do anything that is so right," she stressed, "you want to go back and help again."

The Camp Show unit, comprising Miss Pons, Kostelanetz, Carolyn Gray, Miss Pons' pianist, and Frank Versaci, her flutist, spent a lot of time in Teheran, scene of the Roosevelt-Stalin-Churchill conference. The tour actually began in that area and worked its way home, with Miss Pons singing and Kostelanetz organizing GI orchestras. The instruments were begged and borrowed. In fact, some came from hock shops in Teheran.

120 IN THE SHADE

Teheran weather is really something, Miss Pons said. It was 120 in the shade. The only way to sleep was to cover the bed with wet sheets and then cover yourself with wet towels.

Favorite music of the GI's? The

answer was: anything that reminds them of home—from jive to classical music. A typical program, Kostelanetz said, included selections from Show Boat and Victor Herbert, Dixie, the Blue Danube, the Song of India, Begin the Beguine, Star Dust. Miss Pons had thunderous requests from the Bell Song and Gounod's Ave Maria. Concert music especially, relaxed the boys, Kostelanetz added.

Yes, they said: GI's have a tremendous admiration for Tito's men. What was their biggest audience? Answer: 23,000 in Italy.

All in all, the stars are raring to go back. Miss Pons seemed really sad when she realized that she has a contract for the fall season at the Metropolitan. She said she'd rather sing those arias on the fighting fronts.

Labor Scene

Attention AFL Council: Majority Membership Has Backed FDR

by William Z. Foster

Recently William Green called upon the 7,000,000 members of the AFL to register and vote in the elections, and he also proposed setting up 1,000 local committees to facilitate this political mobilization. The way

to put real power behind this proposal is for the Executive Council to make a definite endorsement of the Roosevelt-Truman ticket. It avails little to call upon the workers to vote without advising them whom to vote for.

The action of the executive board of the New York Federation of Labor (1,500,000 members) in recommending an endorsement of Roosevelt and Truman in the November elections puts this issue squarely up to the AFL Executive Council, now meeting in Chicago. So far, the Executive Council has evaded taking a stand in this vital matter, but its position becomes more and more untenable as AFL local unions, central labor councils, and state federations of labor continue to go on record for Roosevelt.

Already a substantial majority of the AFL's membership have declared themselves in support of Roosevelt. A dozen international unions have taken this stand, and

so have scores of city central bodies all over the country. Among the 17 state federations which have so far declared for Roosevelt are such important bodies as those of Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Massachusetts, and now it is practically certain that the New York Federation of Labor convention will concur in the recommendation of its leading committee to endorse Roosevelt. Doubtless many other state federations, AFL international unions and local central bodies will follow suit in the next several weeks.

EXTENT OF FDR TREND

The widespread endorsement of Roosevelt by AFL unions gives an authentic picture of his overwhelming support among the rank and file of the labor movement, AFL as well as CIO. It is significant in this respect, as the Norfolk Labor Journal (Aug. 17) points out, that, "not one International Union, or State convention has endorsed Dewey." "The only opposition," says this AFL paper, "comes from a few individuals on the Executive Council who are committed to the reactionary Republican machine, and they have as a firm supporter John L. Lewis. . . ."

If the masses of the AFL mem-

bers and sympathizers are to be mobilized in the elections to help elect Roosevelt and Truman, it is essential that the ticket be officially endorsed from top to bottom of the labor movement. Mr. Dewey seems to appreciate the value of such endorsements to his rival. This explains why he came to issue his Labor Day message a full two weeks before Labor Day, something previously unheard of. What Mr. Dewey was trying to do, with this typically heavy-handed maneuver, was, by a few empty pats on the back of labor, to prevent unfavorable action being taken against him by the AFL Executive Council and the New York Federation of Labor, both of which opened their meetings just one day following the issuance of Dewey's double-special hurry up Labor Day message.

The AFL membership far and wide are increasingly clamoring for the Executive Council to abandon its "neutral" position and to endorse Roosevelt at its present Chicago meeting.

There is a growing mass impatience with the existing situation, where a handful of strategically situated Republican reactionaries, like Matthew Woll and William Hutcheson, are balking the will of the overwhelming majority of AFL members by keeping the Federation paralyzed on the political field.



United Ohio Labor Joins Kilgore Bill Drive

Vote for Autonomy Gains in Anthracite

By JOSEPH DOUGHER.

WILKES-BARRE, Aug. 21.—The Lewis machine is no longer able to prevent the rank and file miners from acting in their own behalf.

The Tamaqua Local in the Panther Creek Valley voted by 2 to 1 to nominate Ray Edmundson for president in opposition to Lewis. The Lewis machine has opposition in many other locals in the Panther Valley. At Nesquehoning Lewis was nominated by an only two-vote majority. In Lansford local, Lewis received the nomination by a majority of only a few votes. The Cranberry local in Hazleton area nominated Edmundson over Lewis. The four locals are in District No. 7, which is a "provisional" District, with officials appointed by Lewis.

The Panther Creek Valley mine board composed of several locals decided to carry the fight for autonomy to the National Convention at Cincinnati Sept. 12.

The Packer No. 2 Local in Shandooah, located in District No. 9 nominated Edmundson over Lewis.

The Lansford Local passed a resolution endorsing President Roosevelt to be sent to the National Convention for action. Many other locals through the three Anthracite districts 1, 7 and 9, will undoubtedly endorse Roosevelt, the Kilgore Bill and the Murray-Wagner bills; as well as the right of autonomy for the districts.

So far no local union official has dared come out openly for Dewey.

Lewis has already lost ideological control over the miner and is gradually losing organizational or coercive power.

An Independent Guise for SP

Birds of a feather flocked together yesterday in the "independent committee" appointed by the Socialist Party to support Norman Thomas as the SP candidate for President. The treasurer is such an "independent" as Amicus Most, who has been a utility man for the SP for many years.

The chairman is none other than John Haynes Holmes, notorious pacifist and therefore of the same kind and stripe as Norman Thomas. Holmes was a leader in 1940 of the move to expel Elizabeth Gurley Flynn from the board of the American Civil Liberties Union because she was a Communist. At the same time, he has been one of the outstanding champions of defending the "civil rights" of fascists and Nazi agents. Like Thomas, Holmes has been alarmed at the prospect of a United Nations victory over Hitlerism while he has viewed the danger of Hitlerite domination as something of small consequence.

Holmes sees in the Thomas candidacy an opportunity to spread propaganda against unity of the United Nations and for the defeat of President Roosevelt.

British Miners Answer Lewis

By Cable to Allied Labor News

LONDON, Aug. 21.—British miners this week expressed bitter resentment over what they termed an "unfounded attack" in the current issue of the official journal of the United Mineworkers of America, written by UMW President John L. Lewis.

In his article, Lewis stated that British miners do not want mechanization because "they are fearful of job shrinkage." British miners, he asserted, "have been victimized as a servile unit of the Labor party for many years."

Will Lawther, president of the Mineworkers' Federation of Great Britain, declared Lewis' article was "plain nonsense," and pointed out that "there have been machines in British mines since mechanization began and the number is increasing."

"We must remind Lewis," he said, "that when the miners of Britain were struggling not only for improvement of their own conditions for their comrades in the European coal fields, they never had one word of encouragement from those American scribes and pharisees. We suggest it might be worth Lewis' while to examine our miners' welfare schemes to see how they compare with his own."

Will Cut Army After Nazi Fall

DENVER, Aug. 21 (UP).—Between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 men will be released from the armed forces when Germany falls, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national selective service director, predicted, adding, however, that "I am only guessing at that figure."

The selective service chief said that he personally favored the continuation of induction of qualified men for an indefinite period after the fall of Germany. He said that he long had been of the idea that the nation should have compulsory military training.

Hershey said that any reduction in the volume of inductions, which now are around 70,000 to 100,000 men a month, would depend entirely upon "the will of Congress."

He said that he favored a gradual mustering out of soldiers, and that he opposed letting out the man who is "nearest home, as we did in the last war." It would be better to keep men in the army than to have to set up an agency to take care of them when they are released, he said.

Connally, Hatch Urge 'Security' Islands

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UP).—Tom Connally, D., Tex., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Sen. Carl A. Hatch, D., N. M., proposed today that the United States obtain title or lease of all Pacific and Atlantic islands necessary for her security. Such islands, they said, should be acquired "subject only to negotiations with the Allies."

Connally said he favored giving American military and naval authorities the right to decide which islands the United States should be begun immediately.



Civilians gather in the rubble filled streets of the town of Flers to cheer on British tanks speeding to pound the fleeing Nazis.

CIO Launching Election Fund Drive Labor Day

By Federated Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—An intensive, nation-wide campaign to raise voluntary contributions of \$1 each from every member of the CIO will be launched on Labor Day, Sept. 4, to help elect the Roosevelt-Truman ticket and a progressive Congress.

The campaign, designed to continue four weeks, was mapped out at the regular meeting of the CIO executive board and is announced in the CIO News, just off the press. Mass meetings particularly meetings of shop stewards are planned in every industrial center of the country to assure the carrying out of the fund-raising drive.

CIO regional directors, state and city CIO councils and officials of the CIO unions are being asked to meet to designate a committee whose duty shall be the calling of such mass meetings and gatherings of stewards, and the formulation of programs to obtain the maximum voluntary contributions and registration of every eligible voter within their area.

"Victory in the November elections," the resolution said, "now depends upon the active support of the entire CIO membership."

Food Exports Off in July

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UP).—The Agriculture Department reported tonight that July lend-lease food shipments totaled 522,851,964 pounds, more than half comprising meat, dairy and poultry products.

The total was less than half the 1,231,855,654 pounds shipped in July, 1943. Shipments in June of this year were 653,116,418 pounds.

Great Britain received 52 percent of the July total while 39 percent went to Russia. The remaining 9 percent was distributed among Greece, the Netherlands, Poland, Yugoslavia, the French Committee of National Liberation and North and West Africa.

Total July food deliveries under the war program were 735,802,373 pounds. Some 136,500,587 pounds went on a cash basis to the armed forces, the American Red Cross and foreign relief agencies. The remainder went to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaii and to domestic welfare agencies.

Mayors Discuss Postwar Policy

The executive committee of the U. S. Conference of Mayors met throughout the day yesterday at Gracie Mansion, residence of Mayor LaGuardia, on legislative problems related to the postwar period.

It was announced that Mayor LaGuardia would represent the Mayors at a hearing today in Washington before the Meade Committee (formerly the Truman Committee) where he will discuss handling of surplus, military supplies.

Besides LaGuardia, those present at the meeting were Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago, Mayor Fletcher Bowler of Los Angeles, Mayor John J. McDonald of St. Paul, Mayor George W. Walsh of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Mayor John J. Burns of Burlington, Vt.

Jacques Doriot Flees to Spain

MADRID, Aug. 21 (UP).—A large group of the French fascist legionnaires, headed by Jacques Doriot, reportedly all stationed at Bayonne, escaped to Spain yesterday, along with some of the militia commanded by Joseph Darnand. All are interned.

The road and railroad between St. Jean de Luz was reportedly in Maquis hands, and explosions of what were said to be military stores were heard frequently.

Los Angeles AFL Transit Union Lowers Discrimination Bars

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 1.—The FEPO victory against the Los Angeles Railway Co. has broken down race bars in the AFL's Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.

D. D. McClurg, president of the Amalgamated local here, announced yesterday that the union had decided to admit Negroes. The action came after much discussion

By BETTY RILEY

COLUMBUS, Aug. 21.—Leaders of more than 500,000 union workers in this state today denounced passage of the George bill by the Senate and mapped a united campaign to restore the entire Murray-Kilgore-Truman-Celler bill.

Meeting as Labor's Joint Legislative Committee, the labor spokesman representing CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods and bona fide independent unions of the state, declared the George Bill as it now stands is "inadequate for the vital task of carrying the nation safely from wartime economy to peacetime economy."

In a telegram to the 23 Ohio members in the House and to Speaker Sam Rayburn, the committee said:

"To avert economic and social chaos during the postwar period, we urge your vigorous support of an amended George Bill which would include the liberal principles of the original Kilgore Bill."

The committee also went on record for a special session of the Ohio General Assembly to increase the salaries of teachers.

Tails continued cooperative action of all labor organizations of Ohio is causing consternation in reactionary circles. Anti-labor forces have been nursing the hope that labor would be divided in the coming election.

Representatives who attended the Joint Labor Legislative Committee meetings here: Jack Kroll, and George Denucci of the Ohio CIO Council; Phil Hannah and Michael J. Lyden of the Ohio State Federation of Labor; Clyde Spangler of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen; William Rasay of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; Clarence Vance of the Order of Railway Conductors; H. L. Bowman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; and August Bauer of the Ohio Brewery Workers Conference.

Shoe Workers to Elect Council Officers

Joint Council No. 13 of the CIO United Shoe Workers, is holding its yearly elections Thursday, Aug. 21. Joint Council members and officers, including manager, secretary-treasurer, and also local business agents and executive boards will be elected. Balloting will also take place for delegates to the coming national convention in Chicago on Oct. 1.

Over 9,000 members in the city and Northern New Jersey were called upon to participate in this election. The shoe workers branch will vote in the union headquarters, 487 Broadway, the slipper workers and stitchdown at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place, 15th St., while workers in New Jersey will vote at places near their factories.

Prussian School Kids Shipped to War

By United Press

All schools in Pomerania, Prussian province, have been "suspended until further notice," and teenage boys and girls are working in war jobs, the London radio, quoting a German dispatch and recorded by CBS, said yesterday.

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A Vital Conference Opens

THE eyes of the nation and the entire democratic world are focused today on the three-power conference at Dumbarton Oaks at Washington. Its importance cannot be overemphasized. Its job is to advance the plans for a world organization of the most advanced peoples on earth, united in the approaching victory over fascism, and determined to maintain peace for many generations.

Our soldiers, and the soldiers of our great allies, have fought for this dual aim: destruction of the enemy and assurance of a genuine peace. For this our armies are carrying through their tremendous operations, now coming to a climax in Europe. The delegates to this meeting understand their responsibility. They meet in the spirit of the conferences at Moscow and Teheran last winter, which laid the foundations for the edifice that is now going to be constructed.

Judging from the opening remarks of Cordell Hull, as well as the statements by Alexander Cadogan and Andrei Gromyko, the conferees are agreed on the broad essentials of their task. They are confident that their work will bear fruit. All Americans have every reason to share their hopes and their confidence.

Mr. Hull repeated again yesterday that a world organization will be built on the sovereign equality of all nations, each of them contributing to maintain the peace according to their ability. By contrast with this excellent formulation, Thomas E. Dewey's attack on the conference last week becomes more outrageous the more you think of it.

In actual fact, Dewey was trying to torpedo the conference in advance. He was trying to frighten the public and our smaller allies. He was trying to create divisions among the big powers where no basic divisions really exist, and where any differences can be overcome by fraternal consultation.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Dewey's latest maneuvers, such as his bid for the views of Mr. Willkie, will fool no one. For Willkie clearly dissociated himself from Dewey's attack of last Tuesday. Unlike Dewey, Mr. Willkie made investigations in Washington on those questions which were unclear to him, and he is satisfied with the answer. None of Dewey's fears have any foundation in fact. And Willkie specified that his meeting with John Foster Dulles, Dewey's "brain-truster," must have a nonpartisan purpose.

This cautious attitude toward Dewey's advances certainly reflects the concern of many unbigoted and broad-minded Republicans with Dewey's tactics. For the unprincipled nature of the Dewey campaign can only hurt national unity when it is most needed.

But caution toward Dewey is not enough. His maneuvers must be slapped down. Men and women of all parties and all classes must be aroused to the dangers of his campaign, to the real meaning of his assault on the Dumbarton Oaks conference. Support for the Administration's position is needed now more than ever, as our conferees meet with those of our allies. Support for the President's truly nonpartisan leadership must be reaffirmed, and his reelection guaranteed as a matter of national necessity.

AFL Mobilizes for Elections

THE call issued by President William Green to all affiliates to form local and state political action committees should be welcomed everywhere as an important step forward in AFL political action. But the effectiveness of this step will be determined only by the speed with which it is applied. Only some 10 weeks remain until the ballots are cast. There is still a great deal to be done to turn out the labor vote and to rally unionists around the basic issues without regard to partisan politics.

Republicans and anti-Roosevelt Democrats will not welcome Green's call because they would rather see a minimum labor vote just as they hope for among the servicemen. Even the polls most charitable to Dewey give the President a two-thirds showing among unionists. Now we have a definite trend in the AFL to abandon a false nonpartisanship and to endorse the President. Such endorsement is not viewed as a partisan choice. For the great majority of unionists it appears ridiculous to even question a choice. It is in that spirit that the executive council of the New York State Federation of Labor, has voted to recommend to the Syracuse convention an endorsement of the President. Republicans on that council joined in the recommendation.

The big task is to see that every labor vote is qualified and brought out on election day. The CIO's machinery, as is well known, has already been in action for some time. Green's call for the organization of local committees to get a full turnout of 7,000,000 AFL unionists should be picked up from coast to coast.



War Dept.'s Report on Negroes

By JAMES W. FORD

THE War Department's report on the number of Negroes in the armed forces of the United States and the part they are taking in the all-over fighting shows the big role they play in the defense of the nation. They are listed in all departments of the Army.

The report shows 698,911 Negroes serving in the Army on June 30, 1944. More than one-half—361,456—are serving overseas. This is 150,000 more than served overseas in the last war. There is a rise in the number of commissioned officers as compared to the last war. Negro soldiers are in every branch of Army service. This widely diversified use of Negro personnel never happened before in the history of the Army. Heretofore the policy was to regulate Negro personnel to non-combatant service, mainly laborers corps.

Today the report shows Negroes are performing heroically and brilliantly in the highest and most technical branches of the Army, notably the Air Corps.

Negro Nurses

The first contingent of Negro officers of the Army Nurse Corps has just arrived in the European Theater of Operations. The contingent was greeted by Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, America's ranking Negro officer. Capt. Mary L. Petty of Chicago heads the contingent. During four years as chief nurse, she supervised a station where an average of 20,000 men were in constant training.

Serving under Capt. Petty are 63 officers from all parts of the country. They have a glorious record. Fifteen members of the unit have had previous foreign duty in the African campaign.

There are Negro Chaplains, serving both Negro and white soldiers.

There is Staff Sgt. John R. Gibson of New York City, whose company delivered the first cargo of supplies to Soviet Russia. He has just returned to the country after serving 18 months with a Quartermaster regiment in the Persian Gulf Command.

A Negro processing unit is functioning perfectly at the Air Corps Command at Boca Raton, Fla. The report gives a detailed listing

of names and addresses of hundreds of Negro soldiers and their deeds.

The breakdown of the report on the Negroes in the Army shows 44,869 in the infantry; 38,517 in the coast and field artillery; 1,473 in the cavalry; 123,789 in engineers corps; 79,027 in Air Corps.

The balance, 406,236, are listed as "all others." It would have been well if these had been further broken down as to the number in the signal corps, marines and other branches of the Army.

Meaning of Data

These figures reveal a revolution in the use of Negro personnel by the Army. They show how extensive the process of the integration of Negroes is going on. It is a reflection of what is going on at the home front too: The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees in Los Angeles voted to accept Negroes into the union.

It shows the democratization of the Army in reference to Negroes is making headway.

Credit is due our commander-in-chief, President Roosevelt, whose policies and leadership are forcing serious attention to this problem.

As one who served in the last war, I can say that the difference between the integration of Negro soldiers in the Army in the last war and today is the difference between night and day.

Right to Vote

This report also reflects the patriotic response of Negro citizens in loyalty, in efficiency, in military elan.

If the integration of the Negro

soldier in the Army is to be further strengthened and morale of colored citizens on the home front raised, the right of Negro as well as white soldiers in the use of the voting ballot must be sustained and facilitated in time for them to vote in November.

A further democratic duty is to eliminate Jimcrow. If the pattern dramatized at Philadelphia of Jimcrow and organized resistance to the Negroes' full participation in the war effort is continued, then obstructionists will succeed in holding back the war. Those who hoped to profit by the Philadelphia disturbance are the same people who hope to profit by keeping the ballot out of the hands of soldiers.

Every obstructionist who Jimcrows Negro soldiers in the Army should be brought to task.

Jimcrow should be wiped out of the Army and full civil and military rights guaranteed to Negro soldiers.

It is inconceivable that a contingent of 698,911 Negro soldiers has only a complement of 5,987 colored commissioned officers. The Negro Army personnel should be increased in the number of generals, colonels, majors, captains, lieutenants and on down the line. Tens of thousands of lower rank soldiers carry officers' qualification in their knapsacks.

The breaking down of Jimcrow, stepping up promotions and the further distribution of Negro soldiers as full combatants will hasten the breaking of the back of the Hitler machine and the wiping out of Nazism. Full support of the commander-in-chief will help to bring about complete and full integration of Negroes into every phase of American life and make our Army truly democratic.

Worth Repeating

SIDNEY HILLMAN, dealing with The Truth About the PAC in the current, Aug. 21, issue of the NEW REPUBLIC: This PAC "ideology" is neither a mystery nor a closely guarded secret. It is clearly stated in the PAC program, which was adopted last May and which was officially presented to the resolutions committee of both the Republican and Democratic parties. This program is both a statement of principles and a concrete plan of action. It rests upon the belief that we can and must find a way to utilize the vast spiritual and material resources of this nation that every American who is reasonably industrious and prudent may enjoy at least the minimum elements of a good life—that is, adequate housing, clothing, medical care, education, recreation and an opportunity for advancement. It rests upon the belief that too many Americans have died and are dying in foreign lands in defense of democracy to be betrayed here at home by social and economic barriers erected against anyone by reason of his race, religion or national origin.

Today's Guest Column

ONCE, when I was on a speaking tour for the New Masses, the lecture manager who accompanied me became convinced that Nazi agents threaten my life. He communicated his worries to Bill Browder, then NM's business manager, and Bill told him to take whatever steps were necessary to protect my precious hide.

So, in Chicago, the lecture manager hired a professional bodyguard, a former member of the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police. At first I thought it was fun having a bodyguard but after a few days I had enough of it. He ate with me, slept with me, walked with me and talked me into exhaustion. I didn't have a minute I could call my own. I no longer had a hotel room to which I could retire in peace; there were always two adjoining rooms. I slept in one and the Northwest Mounted stretched across the threshold of the adjoining one. He even stood guard at the door when I went to the bathroom and if there was an outside window in the bathroom he insisted upon going in with me, probably to be sure no one climbed up the sheer walls and slit my throat.

At the end of a week I pleaded with the manager to call him off; I said I wanted to be alone. I wanted a chance to relax. I used



By John Spivak

every argument I could think of, including the fact that the Northwest Mounted was eating up all the New Masses profits with his steaks for breakfast but the manager was adamant. I was in danger and NM intended to guard me, and that was that!

THE day came when I got the jitters at this "old man of the sea" whom I couldn't get rid of. From the moment I opened my eyes to the moment I closed them at night I was haunted by him. I found myself listening expectantly for the neighing of a horse which I was sure was tethered in some other adjoining room. Instead of relaxing I began to look for ways to escape this frightful menace and I devoted hours to the problem. Finally, I hit on something so simple I was amazed that I had not thought of it before.

One night in Milwaukee I sat in my room and bided my time. We were on the third floor of the hotel. I waited patiently until the Northwest Mounted went to the bathroom. He always left the door open in case a battalion of Nazis invaded our rooms and he eyed the hall door warily for he was off guard. And then I fled.

He saw me flee and started after me. I didn't wait for the elevator. I ran down the stairs like a frightened hare with him after me while he tried to pull up his pants. The speed of desperation was in my heart and I

The Man Who Escaped The Northwest Mounted

made the three flights down in sprinting time. He had to pause to adjust his trousers before entering the lobby and in that moment I got out of the hotel.

I LOST myself in the streets. It was wonderful to be alone again. I went to a drug store and revelled in the almost physical joy of drinking a cup of coffee alone. I went to a movie and took a seat without being suspicious of the whole audience. When I came out I phoned the manager who by now was frantic.

"Come back," he pleaded. "You had us worried."

"I won't," I said determinedly. "I'm going to find a room some place and sleep without a horse in the same room."

"Come back," he coaxed hopefully.

"Not until that Northwest is called off, and if you don't make up your mind quick I'm going to hang up and that's the last you'll hear of me."

There was silence for a moment. "All right," he said dejectedly. "I'll call him off."

"Now," I insisted.

"Now," he agreed.

"I'll call you back in an hour. Then, if you tell me he's gone I'll come back. But he'd better be gone or I'll run away again."

In an hour the Northwest Mounted was gone. But not until the lecture tour was over was I told that though he had been fired a different guard was hired who shadowed me all the time. But, at least I never knew it!

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Milwaukee Journal:

"Bad Timing in Warsaw"

Milwaukee, Wis.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The Milwaukee Journal ran an editorial in its Aug. 14 issue which is worth while noting. It is titled, "Bad Timing in Warsaw," and points out that the Polish groups which rose in the capital did so "before the London government-in-exile had made any attempt to coordinate the blow with the approaching Russian troops." The Journal thinks this a bad mistake, and pleads for more responsible action by the Polish government-in-exile. Working with the Russians is essential to victory, the Journal says emphatically. That editorial appears in a city, incidentally, in which there exists some of those so-called "Polish-American" votes.

J. J. R.

Twisting the Facts

About John L. Lewis

Jackson, Miss.

Editor, Daily Worker:

If you would pick up the Jackson Daily News of this city, dated Aug. 13, you would read in the first line of its chief editorial: "John L. Lewis, current hero of the Communists." There is much more to the editorial, which is an all-out assault on progressive ideas "invading" the South and particularly against the CIO Political Action Committee. But I refer to this one false assertion to emphasize how the press is trying to mix up the issue around Lewis' sedition. All the just anger the American masses feel against Lewis these papers are trying to turn against the progressive section of the win-the-war groups.

JOHN ABEL

Accent on Youth

Manhattan

Editor, Daily Worker:

"Accent on Youth," Dewey's favorite slogan, not only emphasizes his lack of originality but reveals his ineptness in choosing a pattern.

Wasn't it Mussolini who accepted youth so forcefully in his hey-day? Where is Mussolini today?

M. S. S.

SLP?

Tlequippa, Pa.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Do you have any information about the Socialist Labor Party—something about the background of its presidential candidate and his running mate? Who finances this outfit?

HERBERT KEIMIG

[Ed. Note: This will be dealt with soon, briefly.]

Hiller's Hanging

San Pedro, Calif.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Perhaps you would like to run the following quotation:

Hang The Hanger!

Hitler shirked at paper-hanging. Then he thrived at human hanging.

But when this "Big Bing Bang" is won,

Hitler's Hanging, then should be done!

GEORGE FREND

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Views On Labor News

WESTBROOK PEGLER has proven himself even "foul enough for Roy W. Howard, publisher of the World-Telegram and boss of Scripps-Howard chain.

The \$60,000 per-annum anti-labor smear artist was handed the pink slip and paid off, according to an announcement Saturday. Hearst reached out for him just as he always grabbed everything rotten in journalism.

Howard, explaining his reason for tying the can to the columnist, revealed that he was too much of a burden, not financially, but because his "single note" of labor and Roosevelt smearing, is "upsetting a newspaper's editorial balance." In neatly-worded double-talk, Howard revealed that the editors found themselves with the choice of firing him or disassociating themselves from Pegler's views in a much more "audible" manner, a "stringency which we do not care to employ."



PEGLER'S fans needn't worry about his pork chops. The market for his wares is diminishing, but is still quite strong in some circles, especially publishers. Hearst's Kings Features is probably giving him at least the 60,000 pieces of silver that he has been getting. There are still publishers whose defeatism and hatred of everything decent, makes them so reckless that it blinds them

By George Morris

to their elementary interest as publishers.

The important point is that Howard found it necessary to ditch Pegler. The several reports in recent months of newspapers throwing out the column, were mere indicators of the pressure publishers have been feeling. But, as Howard himself says in his statement, public acceptance of a columnist's views as the policy of the editors, has been a problem for "many years." That problem must have reached a point of intolerance when Pegler was given his walking papers.

WE NEED only scan Pegler's columns of recent weeks to see why he was too much of a load to carry even by Howard. Pegler is laying off completely from the subject of smearing all labor by tailing a few crooks among its reactionary officialdom. This is the theme that gave him his widest audience. Now there is a "keep off" sign upon it because the only potential support that Pegler's candidate, Dewey, could hope for, is in the ranks of the very gentlemen whom Pegler had dogged in by-gone days. Today, Pegler singles out only the officials who are most distinguished by their win-the-war and Pro-Roosevelt position.

In line with the most rabid defeatists like Hearst and Col. Robert McCormack, Pegler takes the line of reckless disruption along the entire home front and open defiance of the government. He advised his readers

Publisher Howard Found Pegler Too Much of a Liability

to begin a general "sitdown strike against the government" and tells it and its spokesmen to "go to hell."

Column after column called upon workers to strike and sought to justify the strikes that have taken place. Several columns were devoted to a defense of the Philadelphia anti-Negro transit strike conducted by a company union on the ground that oppression of a race is an "American right." Pegler denounced the Department of Justice for invoking a grand jury investigation of the Philadelphia strike. He justified provocation of the strike by the company on the ground that it is aimed at a CIO union. In a more subtle form, Pegler weaves in anti-Semitism. He is actually an inciter to insurrection. Howard gave him the vast audience and the "freedom of the press" umbrella.

PEGLER isn't the only offender of "editorial balance" in the World-Telegram or the Scripps-Howard system in general. Roy Howard is giving Hearst a good run, man for man, when it comes to matching poisoners of the air on their payrolls. But Pegler's stuff must have, indeed reached the vomiting gas level to lead to firing. Pegler's exit from the World-Telegram is just one round. Howard said that other Scripps - Howard papers have the option of retaining him. Hearst will be his main pipeline. The big job still remains of proving to editors everywhere that Pegler is a liability to a publisher, from any standpoint

Science Notebook

By PETER STONE

Buttons, electrical insulation, tableware, adhesives, enamels, pipes, battery cases, radio parts and practically everything one can think of is being made from plastics. Credit for the development of this industry is usually given to Dr. Leo Baekeland and people usually associate such materials with the general name "bakelite."

But actually the logical pioneers in the field were the Egyptians and Romans. Among the most durable of the natural resin plastics which have been handed down to us are the seals which adorn important historical documents. The first reference to the industrial use of casein (a milk product) was made in an Egyptian papyrus of the eighteenth dynasty, where mention is made of its use as a medium for fixing pigments.



What is plastic material? The best authorities in the field agree on the definition that it is a material which at some stage in its history was capable of flow, and which on the application of heat and pressure can be caused to flow and take up the desired shape.

These materials are grouped into two broad divisions.

Thermo-plastic materials can be reformed repeatedly by softening them with heat like celluloid (or the comb you once placed in hot water, which dissolved under your eyes.)

The thermo-setting plastics undergo chemical changes and are converted into insoluble masses which cannot be further re-formed by the application of intense heat and pressure. A typical example of this type is bakelite.

RIGID OR SEMI-RIGID

Thus the plastic industry can manufacture rigid or semi-rigid units of construction of considerable mechanical strength. Where a metal or mineral compound does become an ingredient of the plastic material, it is merely as a filler,

to give the latter special properties.

The materials commonly used by man are wood, stone or metal. Wood must be whittled, stone must be chipped and metal pounded. Our most cunning machines, automatic almost to the display of human intelligence are performing these operations—which are discontinuous and not always adaptable to high speed manufacturing. Just compare the labor involved in cutting and polishing of grandma's amber beads, to the almost instantaneous molding of daughter's costume jewelry.

The plastic bugle is now a common sight in the American army. It costs less, has excellent tone, is blown with ease and saves the high priority material copper. Even at 6 a. m. it needs no warming and it is fabricated in permanent olive drab, which saves much elbow energy in brass polishing.

PLASTIC PHONES

On shipboard the old brass speaking tubes have been replaced by a sound power telephone made of plastics. This feature won high

Plastic Army Bugle Traces Its Ancestry to the Egyptians

praise from Joseph Stalin when he visited Red Army units using this type of American telephone equipment.

Recently it was announced that the Army was using a plastic lithographic printing plate. This saves from 3-8 times its weight in critical aluminum and zinc. Colored maps and other military documents are made from such plates and they are now in field use. They give approximately the same number of impressions as metal plates and carry about 25 percent more ink without smudging.

Even the dairy industry has joined the plastic age. Formaldehyde added to curds of sour cheese forms casein plastics. This replaced completely the hard white nut Brazilian export in the button business.

The scientists have created new materials, improved techniques, superior tools and machinery from these plastics. Given the proper political atmosphere for further development, the postwar world can be a lighter and brighter place to live in.

Nazi Agents in Argentina Speed War Preparation

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 21 (ALN).—Argentina is constructing landing crafts in large quantities, the newspaper Diario Popular has revealed here, adding that German technicians are still arriving in Argentina despite the official break with the Axis. The Germans are playing a large part in the War Ministry's armament undertakings, the Popular revealed and declared that "no Uruguayan can fail to perceive the existence of peril."

"The Argentine government has voted new credits for war industry amounting to several hundred million pesos," it pointed out.

Fritz Mandl is reported to be technical director of the Industria Metalurgica Plastica Argentina firm which works exclusively for the War Ministry.

NAZI BLUEPRINTS

"Returning from his last trip to Germany, Mandl brought blueprints of DL airplanes and Nahuel tanks," Diario Popular reported.

Mandl, former owner of the Hirtenberg armament factory in Austria, caused an international scandal in 1933 when the Vienna labor press discovered in the Hirtenberg works carload of rifles and machineguns destined from Italy to Hungary, whose Premier Goemboes acted at the time as go-between for Hitler and Mussolini.

Mandl also financed the Austrian fascist Heimwehr. Mandl has huge interests in Argentina's heavy industry and is also said to be connected with the powerful Mihanovich Dodero navigation company. He is considered to be one of the main representatives of German capital in the direction of Argentina's armament race and in the control of the country's industry.

Churchill Sees Lasting Victory

ROME, Aug. 21 (UP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, speaking before American Fifth Army troops in Italy, asserted the victorious Allied armies will shatter the sources of Adolf Hitler's tyranny so effectively that for "many hundreds of years none will dare attempt the like again," it was revealed today.

Churchill arrived at Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army headquarters Saturday with Gen. Sir Harold R. L. Alexander, Allied commander in Italy.

The Prime Minister pointed out that the American Fifth and the British Eighth armies, "locked in comradeship of arms and marching shoulder to shoulder," had riddled more than two dozen enemy divisions.

"Your part has aided the battle now proceeding to a victorious climax on the fields of France," he said.

B-29s Downed 15 Tokio Planes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UP).—Mighty American B-29 Super-Fortresses, in Sunday's smashing, double-barreled assault against the Japanese homeland, the fourth and fifth in scarcely two months, dumped tons of bombs on the sprawling Yawata steel works to turn the "Pittsburgh of the Far East" into a mass of flames.

Four of the giant bombers were lost over the target which the Japanese defended with swarms of fighter planes and anti-aircraft fire which the raiders described as the heaviest ever seen in that theater.

The War Department, said that revised estimates showed that Superfortress gunners in the daylight assault claimed to have destroyed 15 of the enemy fighters, probably destroyed 13 others and damaged 12 more.

Argentine Amnesty A Hoax; 1500 in Jail

By RODOLFO GHIOLDI

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 21.—There are still more than 1,500 political prisoners in Argentine jails, despite an "amnesty" widely heralded earlier this month. At that time some

50 citizens were released by the provincial governments of Cordoba and Mendoza. The Buenos Aires clique also released ex-Minister of Finance Federico Pinedo and Socialist deputies Juan Antonio Solari and Americo Ghioaldi—on condition that they neither leave the country nor participate in any political activity.

New arrests—including that of the former Radical deputy Silvano Santander—equalize the jail accounts and make up for the few releases granted.

UNDERGROUND PRESS

The police have just discovered the underground printing press of Himno Nacional, organ of the illegal democratic Patria Libre (Free Fatherland) movement. Many arrests were made.

As to freedom of the press, one eloquent fact stands out. The newspaper El Diario of Parana, owned by ex-Deputy Santander, who was a member of the parliamentary commission to investigate Nazi activities, has had its presses, building and assets seized. The seizure was effected under a decree claiming the "necessity that the province may realize, as an act of good government, its functions of information and propaganda" and fixed a compensation of 10,000 pesos (about \$7,180.00).

The entire press is living through anguished hours, for no paper can

avoid the possibility of being similarly expropriated.

The recent firing of Prof. Jose Arce, internationally famous scientist and member of the Conservative Party, confirms the fact that the fascists altogether dominate the university.

The Supreme Court has just successfully resisted a violent attack against it, including a plan to increase its membership with pro-fascist government appointees.

The U. S. Treasury's decision to freeze Argentine gold has caused considerable worry in financial circles around the Colonels' group. They fear it may foreshadow other sanctions of a different type. This is causing new internal difficulties among members of the ruling group, as attested to by repeated news stories from inside Argentina.

As to the hope of certain democratic leaders that Argentina's problem will be solved from outside, Arnedo Alvarez, secretary of the Argentine Communist Party, declared: "We greet the position of Cordell Hull and Prime Minister Churchill which greatly helps our democratic cause. But it is the Argentine parties themselves that must solve the situation, renouncing passivity which alone can bolster the existing situation. An energetic international course is favorable to democratization."

Dr. Yergan Scores Sharpening Of S. Africa Color Bar Laws

The Union of South Africa is moving contrary to the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms in the treatment of its eight million Africans, Dr. Max Yergan, executive director of the Council on African Affairs, said yesterday in reviewing recent legislation passed by the Dominion government headed by Prime Minister Jan Smuts.

"In its reinforcement and extension of color bar practices against the African and also the Indian population," Dr. Yergan said, "the Union of South Africa is proceeding contrary to the policy of the United Nations, and contrary to the promises of eliminating segregation made by Gen. Smuts himself in 1942."

He cited the Native Laws Amendment Bill passed by the South African Parliament a few weeks ago. Among the objectionable provisions of the bill is one giving local authorities the power to limit the entry of Africans into their areas. The object of this provision was plainly exposed in the parliamentary debate as "an attempt to drive the natives to the farms or the mines at lower wages."

EXPLOITATION MEASURE

This legislation forms part of the South African pattern of keeping African and other colored peoples in a subservient status so that they may be readily exploited as cheap labor, Dr. Yergan stated. Part of the same pattern is the continuance of the Pass Laws system, the refusal to give legal recognition to African trade unions, racial discrimination in the armed forces, and the inadequate appropriations

for African education, health and housing.

"It is important to note," the Council's director said, "that there is an increasing volume of protest in South Africa from both Africans and progressive European forces, particularly among labor, against these discriminatory measures."

"In addition to democratic considerations, the very practical argument is advanced that unless the living standards of the Africans, who comprise four-fifths of the population, are raised, the Dominion will find itself unable to develop either the skilled labor or the internal market for the peace-time production schedule which must be realized to prevent an economic collapse when the present war production boom comes to an end."

Dr. Yergan urged that liberal forces in America give their support to South Africans of good will who are striving to bring their country's policies into line with the declared policies of the United Nations.

Gripsholm in New Prisoner Exchange

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UP).—The State and War Departments disclosed tonight that the Swedish motorship Gripsholm is scheduled to leave New York "on or about" Wednesday for a new American-German exchange of sick and wounded prisoners of war and civilians awaiting repatriation.

The exchange will be made at Goleborg, Sweden, about Sept. 8, and the Gripsholm is due to return to New York late next month.

Sforza Speech Outlines Italian Foreign Policy

Italian American circles were interested yesterday in the speech of Count Carlo Sforza, a senior minister in the coalition government of Ivanoe Bonomi, which defined on Sunday a basic reorientation for Italian foreign policy.

Sforza's speech, his first since returning to Italy last fall, was made to an overflow crowd in the Eliseo Theater in Rome. All the ministers without portfolio in the Bonomi government attended, including Palmiro Togliatti, the Communist leader. The speech is seen as a general statement covering a wide area of agreement among Italian democrats.

TIES TO ALLIES

Italian circles here were most interested in Sforza's positive emphasis that Italy must base herself on close and confident relations with the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France.

Sforza also took a long view of the "episodic errors" of the Anglo-American occupation of Italy, saying that history would judge the Allies not as invaders, as they might have been, but liberators.

He was particularly emphatic on the need for cordial Italian relations with France.

He denounced Mussolini's attack on both Greece and Ethiopia as having been "in defiance of international law and our own interest." He spoke of atonement for Greece for the "awful wrong" committed against her in the fall of 1940, and said the fascists responsible for that attack must be "punished in exemplary fashion, no matter what their rank."

He also favored the return of the Dodecanese islands to Greece. These are islands gained by Italy from the Turkish empire in 1911, but they are inhabited largely by a Greek population.

AFRICAN COLONIES

On the Italian African colonies, such as Eritrea, East Africa and Libya, Sforza expressed his own well-known position that they ought to be left with Italy.

Whether that is the opinion of all the democratic elements in the Bonomi government, remains to be seen, but Italian-American circles told the Daily Worker that they doubted whether this question ought to be made an issue of debate at this time.

Sforza proposed that if these colonies are taken from Italy under the armistice, then all African colonies should be "internationalized."

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alized," or else a category of "African citizenship" be established for the peoples of French and British-controlled Africa, too.

The other notable feature of the address was the proposal that Trieste and Fiume, on the peninsula between Yugoslavia and Italy, should be made international cities and seats of a future world organization.

This is a touchy matter, since many Italian democrats oppose the return of Trieste and Fiume to Yugoslavia, although they are admittedly located in a region inhabited predominantly by Yugoslavs.

Sforza sought to solve the matter by suggesting that Geneva be abandoned as an international center, since it was at Geneva that the Soviet Union had been wronged in the past. He proposed Fiume and Trieste instead, and evidently aroused great satisfaction in his audience.

London Daily Raps New Gag

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The British Daily Worker today denounced as "monstrous" the action of the War Office in recalling its correspondent Clemens Dutt from the southern French front.

Dutt had been accredited to the French forces by the French Provisional Government after the Communist paper had unsuccessfully sought War Office permission to send a reporter to Normandy and other fronts.

Dutt was on the Riviera beachhead when recalled by an unprecedented special order to report personally to Gen. Sir. Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied supreme commander in the Mediterranean, in Italy.

In its editorial castigating the "vendetta" to which it has been subjected, the Daily Worker points out that Dutt "committed no indiscretion, nor is it alleged that he did."

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Two Yanks on their tank watch a pro-Nazi French girl trudging along the road under the observant eyes of her patriot captor. When she gets to town her hair will be cropped as one of the first punishments for her crimes against France.

Pétain Ex-Propaganda Chief in Allied Jail

By WILLIAM MILLER

DRAGUIGAN, France, Aug. 20 (Delayed) (UP).—The biggest collaborationist caught in southern France, Ferdinand Bouisson, 71-year-old former president of the French Chamber of Deputies, is in jail awaiting whatever penalty will be meted out by French justice.

Bouisson, who was found hiding in a friend's house four miles from St. Raphael, is being treated like all other collaborationists and traitors identified by patriots.

In the case of the bald, barrel-shaped, goateed Bouisson, however, general hatred was so much; he was removed to Draguignan. This morning he was paraded with other prisoners before a French Information service movie cameraman and it must have been a bitter pill to experience for him.

This man who for 10 years had been mayor of Marseille and the former national head of the Socialist Party was forced to walk with a motley throng of Gestapo spies and a prostitute with a shaven head.

When the crest-fallen group of 15 or 20 emerged from the jail, a huge crowd booed and jeered, but tough young partisans kept their rifles and machine-guns ready.

Bouisson was Minister of Navy during the last war and became Minister of Information to Marshal Henri Philippe-Pétain. Later he joined Marcel Deat in editing the collaborationist Paris daily, L'Oeuvre.

When he walked with the other prisoners, his head was bowed and he kept his eyes straight in front of him.

The prostitute was said to have betrayed 15 men to their deaths. Bouisson admitted he was receiving 50,000 francs a month from the Germans.

10 Buffalo Delegates For UOPWA Parley

BUFFALO, Aug. 21.—Buffalo's Local 64 of the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO, grown to become one of the strongest sections of the union within the past year, will be represented by a delegation of 10 to the UOPWA national convention Sept. 4, in Philadelphia. The local includes the white collar and technical staffs of the Curtiss Wright, American Radiator and Standard Sanctuary Corp. and J. H. Williams Co.

James H. Durkin, the union's regional director, states the delegates are instructed to propose a nationwide campaign to boost white-collar salary levels 35 percent to reach the rise in the cost of living.

Victory in Sight: Montgomery

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, AEF, Aug. 21 (UP).—The text of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's order to the Allied armies in France:

On Aug. 11 I spoke to the officers and men of the Allied armies in northwest France. I said we must write off the powerful German forces causing so much trouble. We must finish with it once and for all and so hasten the end of the war.

Today, 10 days later, it has been done. The German armies of northwest France have suffered a decisive defeat. The destruction of enemy personnel and equipment in and about the so-called Normandy pocket is terrific and is still going on.

Any enemy units that manage to get away will not be in fit condition to fight again for months. There are still many surprises for their fleeing remnants. The victory has been definite, complete and decisive.

As soldiers, we all want to pay

tribute to the Allied air forces. I doubt if ever in the history of war have air forces had such opportunities or taken such good advantage of them. The brave and brilliant work of our pilots has aroused our greatest admiration. Without their support we soldiers could have achieved no success.

AMERICAN ACHIEVEMENT

Where all was done so well it is difficult to single out any for special praise. As a British general, I can speak for all the soldiers of the Empire and express our high admiration for the brave fighting qualities of the American armies in the opening stages of the break in the battle on July 25 and the following day, and we have followed with tremendous enthusiasm their great achievements during the wheel of the right flank almost to the gates of Paris.

We never want to fight alongside better soldiers.

As an Allied commander, and over-all commander of land forces under General Eisenhower, I can praise the fighting qualities and

tenacity in battle of the British and Canadian troops in the eastern flank. They fought the enemy relentlessly and took a heavy toll of him during this great battle.

But surely it matters little who did this or that. All that matters is that it was well and truly done by the whole team.

The proper motto for the Allies should be "One for all and all for one," and that is our motto.

BEGINNING OF THE END

I want to thank you all for the way you responded to the call. The victory in northwest France south of the Seine marks the beginning of the end of German military domination in France. Much remains to be done, but it will now be done the more easily.

Having brought disaster to the German forces in northwest France, we must now complete the destruction of such of his forces as are still available to be destroyed. After knowing what has happened to their armies in northwest France, it is unlikely that these forces will come to us, so we will go to them.

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Detroit Rally To Hear Truman

DETROIT, Aug. 21.—Senator Harry S. Truman, candidate for vice-president in the 1944 elections, will be the main speaker at the mass meeting here following the Labor Day parade.

Sam Sage, chairman of the Labor Day parade for the Wayne County CIO, said efforts are being made now to have other labor and people's organizations participate "as an expression of unity behind our war leader, President Roosevelt."

More Nazi Generals Captured in France

WITH BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, Aug. 21 (UP).—Three more German generals have been captured in France, it was disclosed today. They are Lt. Gen. Badinski, commander of the 236th Division; Gen. Elfeldt, commander of the 84th Corps, and Lt. Gen. Menni, commander of the 84th Division.

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The Roundup

By Phil Gordon

Just how much Steve O'Neil cherishes his two 20-game hurlers can be gleaned from the records, which show that all the other Detroit pitchers have chalked up a combined total of 23 games. The losing side of the ledger reads seven setbacks for Newhouser and nine for his running mate.

Back the Attack!

RADIO

by C. E. Dexter

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WQXR-World-Wide News Review

9:15-WOR-Screen Test

9:30-WEAF-Words at War
WOR-American Forum
WJZ-Spotlight Band
WABC-The Doctor Fights-Play

9:55-WJZ-Short Story
WQXR-News; Record Album

10:00-WEAF-Charlotte Greenwood Show
WJZ-Raymond Graham, Swing
WABC-Symphony Orchestra

10:15-WOR-Paul Schubert, News
WJZ-From London: George Hicks

10:30-WEAF-Hildegard, Songs, Others
WOR-The Symphonette
WJZ-Let Yourself Go
WABC-Congress Speaks
WMCA-Frank Kingdom, News

11:00-WEAF, WOR-News; Music
WABC, WJZ-News; Music

11:30-WEAF-Carynna Tropical
WJZ-Crescendo By Night

12:00-WEAF, WABC-News; Music
WJZ, WMCA-News; Music
WQXR-News Reports

WANT-ADS

NOTICE

FUND RAISING DIFFICULT? Meetings dull? Parties boring? What you need is good entertainment. Clever magician offers half hour to hour thrill-packed program. Humorous, novel. Reasonable. Write Box 107, c/o Daily Worker.

Literary Lookout

The Candid Camera Swings
Round and Lo-and-Behold!

By Samuel Putnam

For today—a few candid shots of some of our (sic!) Great Minds, snapped while rambling through the current periodicals.

Novelist Louis Bromfield, now a Hearst hireling and syndicated vendor of anti-Roosevelt spleen, is a big help to the Nazis these days. In a column on how the latter are endeavoring to propagandize American prisoners of war, William L. Shirer tells how the prison authorities reprinted Bromfield's notorious Reader's Digest article, "We Aren't Going to Have Enough to Eat," predicting a famine for America.



"Apparently," says Shirer, "that was too much for the American prisoners, who wrote in, charging it was Nazi propaganda. The next week O. K. (the prison magazine—S. P.) carried on its front page a facsimile of the Digest piece."

And next, ladies and gentlemen, we come to that outstanding New Leader "intellectual," William Henry Chamberlain (who always reminds me of Stuart Houston Chamberlain, precursor of the Nazi "ideologists"). There's class to William Henry, my friends; he sports footnotes and everything, to "document" his anti-Soviet slanders. This makes him a favorite with the women's clubs, the Times book section the Saturday Review of Literature, etc. Like the rest of his well paid gang, he, to employ the vernacular, has been getting away with murder, chiefly because the rest of us have been too busy fighting fascism. But in the August issue of Soviet Russia Today, Sender Garlin takes time out to "do a job" on Mr. Chamberlain, and a superb one it is.

THE WEAKNESS IS STRONG

Among other things, you will be interested in knowing that, in his own words, this New Leader luminary has "had to struggle against an occasional anti-Semitic impulse. . . I sometimes referred to the Jews as 'the dominant race,' and many of the Jewish Soviet officials were decidedly unprepossessing types, bumptious, arrogant, shifty, suspicious, and rather obsessed with a well founded inferiority complex."

All this, of course, makes him no less popular with New Leader edi-

tors. He hates the Soviet Union: that's all that is required.

A non-Communist friend of mine, a leading Philadelphia liberal, was talking to me the other day about Richard Wright's Atlantic Monthly article, "I Tried to Be a Communist."

"The chief thing that impressed me about it," he said, "was its cheapness, its essential shoddiness. How the author of Native Son has degenerated as a writer! I should never have believed he could turn out such bad prose."

Robert Minor has called attention to the subtle anti-Semitic overtones to Wright's piece. Isn't it funny (or is it?) how anti-Semitism always creeps in the moment that anti-Sovietism or anti-Communism shows its head?

Perhaps you noticed Matthew Josephson's two voluminous articles in the Saturday Evening Post on the New York Times' Arthur Krock, "Typewriter Statesman" (!). Can it be that some of our Great Minds around New York are losing their sense of humor?

WHAT THE WELL DRESSED-ETC.
At any rate, they are still capable of providing humor now and then. For example, that soured little old man, Granville Hicks, in concluding his hatchet-job on Browder's Teheran, Our Path in War and Peace, in the New Republic, Hicks heaved a profound sigh and came up with this one: "Pessimism is de rigueur."

Now, "de rigueur," as you doubtless are aware, is an Emily Post phrase, commonly implying something that is absolutely required by etiquette or by diplomatic protocol. Frinstance, full dress or "white tie."

In other words, pessimism with regard to the post-war world has now become the "soup-and-fish" of Soviet-hating, Red-baiting reaction (as given snug shelter by Mr. Malcolm Cowley in the pages of the "liberal" New Republic).

In the words of Blondie Bumsstead's husband—Give me strength!

Press Fund Drive:	
Previously Announced	\$147.00
Fred P. Horne	20.00
Total	\$167.00

Stokowski Back At City Center

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia has announced that Leopold Stokowski will return to the City Center in October, again donating his services as Music Director of the New York City Symphony in a new series of six pairs of Monday evening and Tuesday afternoon concerts, now being offered to the public at special subscription rates.

Seats in the orchestra and the first three rows of the first balcony will be \$9.00 for six afternoon or six evening concerts under the subscription plan, with seats in the remainder of the first balcony going for \$6.00 for the series, and seats in the second balcony for \$3.00 for the series. This is a 20 percent saving for the public from single ticket prices, which are \$1.80, \$1.20 and 90 cents. Single tickets, however, will not be sold until after the subscription campaign is ended, assuring subscribers the same good locations for each concert. The box office at New York City Center, 131 W. 55 St., opens today for the sale of these subscriptions, but mail orders are also filled and if self-addressed, stamped envelopes are enclosed the tickets are sent to the purchasers.

The first concert of the new series will be given on Monday evening, Oct. 9, at 8:30, and the first afternoon performance at 6 o'clock will take place the following day, Tuesday, Oct. 10. These late afternoon concerts proved particularly suc-



LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI

cessful last March, when they were given at the City Center for the first time by Mr. Stokowski.

Film Review

Adventure in Wisdom and Laughter

By FRANK ANTICO

Adventure in Bokhara is a delightful movie adventure in the realm of folk lore, wisely humorous and rich with the centuries old but still negotiable coin of ancient experience. Its theme is the Robin Hood legend which rises from the midst of every oppressed people, giving power to their strivings. The setting in this instance is the Far Eastern region of Russia, in the days when the Emirs had a life and death command over their subjects.

Although the Tashkent Film Studios of the USSR have gone far into the past to offer this reminder of a condition of life which can never again prevail, it must be remembered that only with the emergence of the Soviet nationality policy were these shackling practices removed. We can imagine the hearty laughs of satisfaction which go up in the Soviet Republics of the Far East when the sloop measures out the giant flight



LEV SVERDLIN, as Nasredin, in Adventures of Bokhara.

On The Air

To Explain Bretton Woods

A little over a month ago representatives of forty-five nations met at Bretton Woods to set up a world stabilization fund. To explain The Meaning of Bretton Woods, some of the key members of the United States delegation to the recent International Monetary Conference will appear on WOR-Mutual's The American Forum of the Air today from 9:30 to 10 P.M.

The line-up of speakers follows:
Henry Morgenthau, Jr., secretary of the treasury, who will act as chairman of the discussion.

Harry D. White, assistant to the secretary of the treasury.

Dean Acheson, assistant secretary of state.

Judge Fred M. Vinson, director of the office of economic stabilization.

Senator Charles W. Tobey, of New Hampshire, ranking Republican member of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

Rep. Brent Spence (D.), of Kentucky, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee.

E. E. Brown, president of the First National Bank of Chicago and chairman of the National Advisory Committee to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Pauline Lord will make her third appearance on Arthur Hopkins Presents in The Deluge Wednesday, Aug. 23 (NBC, 11:30 p. m., EWT). Miss Lord's previous appearances were in Anna Christie and The Late Christopher Beau. As in previous performances on Hopkins' dramatic series, Miss Lord recreates a role she made famous on the stage.

The Deluge, adapted from Henning Berger's Swedish play by Frank Allen, was produced by Hopkins in 1917 and again in 1922. In its second presentation, however, Miss Lord could not appear, being engaged in her famous Anna Christie, also under Hopkins' banner. Both presentations of The Deluge were received with critical acclaim.

The play concerns seven men and a girl who are trapped in a basement saloon during a cloudburst in a Mississippi river city. The overflow of the river isolates them from the outside world.

THE STAGE

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
(in association with Jack M. Skirball)
JACOBOWSKY and COLONEL
The FRANK WERFEL-S. W. BENSHMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHORN - ANNABELLA - OSCAR
EDWARD BRUMBERG
MARTIN BECK, 48th W. of 8th Ave. - Air Cond.
Evenings 8:30. Matinees THURS. and SAT., 2:30

MICHAEL TODD presents
BOBBY CLARK in
MEXICAN HAYRIDE
by Herbert & Dorothy Fields
Staged by HASSARD SHORT
SONGS BY COLE PORTER
WINTER GARDEN, 87th W. of 5th St. C. 7-3181
AIR-COND. Evs. 8:30. Mats. WED. & SAT. 2:30

"A 3 ACT THUNDERBOLT."—Walter Winchell
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S New Play
CORNELLIA OTIS DENNIS DUDLEY -
SKINNER KING DIGGES
THE SEARCHING WIND
Evs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30
FULTON, 48th St. W. of 5th Ave. CL 6-638
AIR-CONDITIONED

Exhibit by Mexican Printmaker

The Brooklyn Museum will begin its fall exhibition season with a large show entitled Posada—Printmaker to the Mexican People (September 8-October 15). Lent by the Direccion General de Educacion Estetica, Mexico, it contains over six hundred prints, blocks and photographic enlargements and will be installed in four large galleries on the second floor.

The first great printmaker in the New World, Posada's gigantic production of twenty-thousand subjects reached the remotest village. The Mexican people well understood his art, because he re-stated with simplicity and vigor their own legends and songs, their own hopes and aspirations.

Through the medium of his prints he was among those actively responsible in preparing the way for the 1910 Revolution. Not only a prophet of the armed-mass uprising, he was a creator of an artistic expression which reflected a new social philosophy and established the foundations for a new national art. An excellent draughtsman, his work has economy of line, boldness of contour and dramatic action. It establishes him, not as a folk artist, but as a highly competent master who portrayed his era with passionate honesty and revolutionary zeal.

MOTION PICTURES

SOVIET ARMIES OF LIBERATION

Soviet Frontiers on the Danube
A full length film of the first Red Army Liberation of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina.

SEE A PEOPLE RESCUE AS THEY ARE FREED FROM THE AXIS YOK

CITY THEATRE 14th ST. N. 2nd 4th Av.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL

30th St. & 6th Ave. Doors Open at 9 A. M.

M-G-M's Production

"DRAGON SEED"

KATHARINE HEPBURN

WALTER HUSTON - ALINE MARSHALL

AKIM TAMIROFF TURHAN BEY

Picture at 9:30, 12:37, 3:42, 6:58

1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4000

Action? Mystery!

ADVENTURE IN BOKHARA

EXTRA! MOSCOW MELODIES

A Musical Salute

COND. STANLEY

IRVING PLACE 14th St. & Un. Sq.

THE SCREEN'S MERRIEST

MUSICAL ROMANCE

"They Met in Moscow"

Plus Jean Gabin "They Were Five"

Late Bulletins

FDR Assails Rumors on Nelson's Trip to China as Hurting Nation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UP).—President Roosevelt today assailed as "entirely unfounded" suggestions that Donald M. Nelson's mission to China implies a change in war production policy, and said those who claim Nelson was "kicked in the teeth" have rendered a disservice to the WPB director and the nation.

The President said, in a strongly-worded formal statement issued by the White House, that Nelson was selected to accompany Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley to China on "a most important and pressing mis-

sion which necessarily is confidential."

"I regret that more about the work assigned to him cannot be said at this time," he said. "... Any impression that Mr. Nelson's temporary mission to China indicates a change of policy in the War Production Board is entirely unfounded. . . .

"When it is possible to tell the whole story, those who charge he is being 'kicked in the teeth' will realize how wrong and unjust they have been—what a disservice they have rendered their country and Mr. Nelson personally."

PAC Scotches 'Telly' Smear About Utah Political 'Orders'

C. B. Baldwin, assistant national chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee, denied emphatically yesterday that the PAC in Utah or anywhere else had ever instructed union members that they must vote for a particular slate or candidate.

Baldwin's statement was made in answer to a story in yesterday's World-Telegram by laborbaiting Henry J. Taylor, in which he said that two CIO locals in Utah had resigned in a body from the PAC because they were told they had to vote for Democrats or resign.

The story about the two Utah locals was sent to a few metropolitan newspapers some weeks ago but they had refused to use it because the source was questionable.

"Any statement that the CIO Political Action Committee tells union members they must vote the Democratic or any other ticket is a deliberate falsehood planted by the enemies of PAC," Baldwin said.

PAC officials here were checking with their Utah representatives yesterday on the sources of the story. It is believed to be a plant of the Utah Republican state committee.

Tom Treanor, War Reporter, Killed

By United Press

Tom Treanor, war correspondent for the Los Angeles Times and special representative for the National Broadcasting Company with Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third U. S. Army in France, was injured fatally in a tank accident near Dreux, NBC broadcasts from Europe said Monday.

Yanks Subs Sink 19 More Tokio Ships

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UP).—American submarines, whittling down the Japanese supply fleet at an ever-increasing tempo, have sunk 19 more enemy vessels, including two combatant ships, the Navy disclosed today.

Tito Takes Bosnia Communication Center

LONDON, Aug. 21 (UP).—Yugoslav Partisan headquarters today reported liberation of the town of Mrkonjicgrad, an enemy communications center, and said the forces of Marshal Tito held the initiative along the entire eastern Bosnia front.

A communique reported that heavy fighting was in progress in Montenegro, Sandjak and Herzegovina and that near Bilec, in Herzegovina, a German and Chetnik column had been routed with heavy losses.

The Partisans, the communique said, were on the offensive in the Krusevac-Kursumlija sector of Serbia, but the enemy was reported massing for a counterattack.

Reveal Big Air Aid to Maquis

ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, London, Aug. 21 (UP).—Hundreds of Mustang-escorted Liberator bombers struck two Nazi airbases in the Balkans today as U. S. Strategic Air Force headquarters revealed that American planes dropped thousands of tons of arms, ammunition and other supplies to French patriots in France before the Allied landings in Normandy.

Racing out from Italy, while "soupy" weather for the second straight day limited air activity over northern France, U. S. 15th Air Force fighter and bomber fleets pounded the strategic Nis airbase in Yugoslavia and the Hadjibos-

zormeny field in Hungary.

Allied bombers also attacked war industries at Steyr, Austria, last night, an air communique announced.

Explaining for the first time previous frequent reports of masses of heavy American bombers flying across the Dover coast to the continent—reports which never were followed by the announcement of bombing operations—U. S. headquarters revealed today that the sky fleets had carted thousands of tons of arms, ammunition, and other supplies to the French Forces of the Interior.

Daily Worker

New York, Tuesday, August 22, 1944



American and French flags greet the first American tanks rolling from the southern invasion beach-head toward Toulon and the Rhone River valley.

The Veteran Commander

BATTLE OF THE SEINE IS ON

DISREGARDING the attractive but militarily indecisive objective of Paris, Allied troops are forcing the battle of the Seine on the Germans.

The American Third Army, having pushed to within sight of Versailles and Meudon, is not pressing toward Paris but has thrust to the Seine above and below Paris.

Above the capital, American armor has reached Melun and Fontainebleau. It is hard to say how far Patton's vanguards have pushed into the corridor between the Seine and Loire because their movements resemble a promenade militaire which hardly encounters any resistance.

The center of gravity of the fighting remains on our left flank, i.e., in the region of the Lower Seine.

A mighty American armored column of the Third Army, disregerading Paris, has again thrust north from Dreux and has reached the Seine west of Paris. Its intention is probably to push further downstream in order to prevent the battered Seventh German Army from crossing the river.

The British and Canadians are advancing from the west toward Trouville and Lisieux.

Although the Seine bridges are reported down, there is no doubt that the Germans are crossing the Seine on pontoons, boats, rafts, bales of hay, etc.

It has been reported unofficially that Allied paratroopers have established a bridgehead on the eastern bank of the Seine. This is important, if true, because the thing now is not to permit the battle of the Seine to become a positional contest, and to transform it into the Battle of the Somme.

In Southern France the progress of Allied troops reflects the almost total absence of organized resistance. American and French troops have reached Aix, thus outflanking not only Toulon but also Marseille. To the east they have reached Castellane and Grasse. German resistance is making itself felt only on the maritime flanks of the landing area—before Toulon and before Cannes.

Inside France the Maquis are rising and their

success serves also to show how weakly France is held by the Germans. It will be remembered that we always said that in our opinion German forces in France were overestimated, but even we did not dream they were that weak.

ON THE Eastern Front the Germans are concentrating their greatest effort on the Latvian and Lithuanian sectors of the battle line. They are attacking with large forces between the Gulf of Riga and the Niemen. Their object is two-fold—punch an escape route for Lindemann's armies near Riga and, protect a Prussia. The enemy has had some success in the region of Tukums, and it is entirely possible that he has established contact with Lindemann's surrounded armies, breaking the encirclement. The events of the next two or three days will show whether the Germans will withdraw their armies from the Baltic through this hole or whether they will reinforce them there.

General Maslennikov is advancing on the rail junction of Tartu and is only a few miles from the Tallinn-Riga railroad.

Down south the encircled remnants of three German divisions north of Sandomierz have been liquidated, and important Soviet action in this sector can be expected.

An interesting observation is being prompted by the course of events of the two-front war in Europe: Enemy pressure in the East has increased simultaneously with the break-out of Allied forces from the Cotentin Peninsula. The thing for the eastern Allies to do is to exploit this situation to the hilt, and this is precisely what they are doing.

OUR Superfortresses bombed the island of Kyushu twice yesterday. The first blow marked the first daylight assault on Japan since General Doolittle's raid in April, 1942.

The aerial pounding of Halmahera Island by MacArthur fliers seems to have forced the Japanese to withdraw their aviation from there, thus "sterilizing" this position (as MacArthur puts it) which is only 300 miles south of the Philippines.

PINKY RANKIN

AT TWO O'CLOCK THE MOURNERS WILL ARRIVE HERE TO BE TAKEN TO THE CEMETERY. YOU WILL BE IN ONE OF THE COFFINS.



I BURY THE DEAD MAN IN THE OTHER COFFIN, THEN TAKE YOU TO ANOTHER GRAVEYARD NEAR HOLLAND.



IF WE GET THAT FAR WITHOUT HINDRANCE FROM THE GESTAPO, YOU CAN RISE FROM THE DEAD AND CONTACT THE UNDERGROUND IN HOLLAND.

